REMARKS

Claims 1-61 are pending in the application and stand rejected. All claims continue unamended.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 1-3, 9-49 and 52-61 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable by U.S. Patent No. 6,711,585 B1 issued to Copperman et al. (hereinafter Copperman) in view of Morgenstern (US Pat. No. 5,970,490) and further in view of Remsen et al. (Pub No.: US 2003/0167282 A1, hereinafter as Remsen). Applicants respectfully traverse.

Claim 1, similarly claim 55, explicitly recites "wherein the taxonomy view of the at least one node allows the at least one of the <u>data source</u> defined on the at least one node to be <u>integrated into a standardized schema such that the one or more of the plurality of data sources is accessed via the taxonomy view of the at least one of the one or more nodes without requiring knowledge of each data source's schema</u>" (emphasis added).

The Office Action correctly states that Copperman and Morganstern do not disclose or suggest the feature above. However, Remsen also does not teach or suggest this feature.

Remsen is directed to managing taxonomic information. Remsen is silent with respect to the features as claimed above. Remsen teaches a method for management of taxonomic information. Remsen teaches that based on the name and a database of organism names or classifications, another name that specifies the organism and that represents a link between pieces of biological identification information in the database or a classification of the organism is determined. Based on the other name or the classification, information associated with the organism is identified.

This is <u>not</u> the same as integrating into a standardized schema... without requiring knowledge of each data source's schema as claimed because names and classifications are <u>not</u> schemas. In addition, linking names or classifications of organism with another name and/or classification for determining identification information of Remsen does <u>not</u> teach or suggest integrating into standardized schema <u>without</u> requiring the knowledge of each data source's schema as claimed. Thus, Remsen does not disclose at least the features of "wherein the

taxonomy view of the at least one node allows the at least one of the <u>data source</u> defined on the at least one node to be <u>integrated into a standardized schema such that the one or more of the plurality of data sources is accessed via the taxonomy view of the at least one of the one or more nodes without requiring knowledge of each data source's schema</u>" (emphasis added).

Because Copperman, Morganstern and Remsen, singly or in combination, fail to teach or suggest all the feature of the claim 1, claim 55 and their dependent claims, Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn.

Moreover, there is <u>no suggestion for the combination</u> because the proposed modification would change the principal operation of a reference. (See MPEP 2143.01 VI). Specifically, Copperman and Morgenstern teach requiring knowledge of each data source's schema. Thus, even if Remsen teaches without requiring knowledge of each data source's schema, its combination with Copperman and/or Morgenstern would change the principal operation of Copperman and/or Morgenstern. Therefore, there is not suggestion for the combination of Copperman, Morgenstern and Remsen.

Moreover, Copperman and Morgenstern <u>teach away from</u> the claim feature of "wherein the taxonomy view of the at least one node allows the at least one of the data source defined on the at least one node to be integrated into a standardized schema such that the one or more of the plurality of data sources is accessed via the taxonomy view of the at least one of the one or more nodes without requiring knowledge of each data source's schema" (emphasis added). Specifically, they require knowledge of each data source's schema in order to access the data source. For example, the specialized target representation of Morgenstern requires knowledge of the data source's scheme and knowledge container of Copperman to include data source's schema. Thus, Copperman and Morgenstern discloses access requiring knowledge of the data source's schema and teaches away from without requiring knowledge of the schema as claimed. Thus, it would have have been obvious to combine Copperman and Morgenstern with Remsen. It is improper to combine references where the references teach away from their combination as stated above. (See MPEP 2145).

Claims 4 and 7-8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Copperman in view of Morgenstern in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0087516

A1 to Cras et al. (hereinafter Cras). Claims 5-6 and 50-51 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §
103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Copperman in view of Morgenstern in view of U.S.
Patent No. 6,795,868 B1 issued to Dingman et al. (hereinafter Dingman). Applicants
respectfully traverse.

As stated above Copperman in view of Morgenstern does not teach or suggest "wherein
the taxonomy view of the at least one node allows the at least one of the <u>data source</u> defined on
the at least one node to be <u>integrated into a standardized schema such that the one or more of the</u>
<u>plurality of data sources is accessed via the taxonomy view of the at least one of the one or more</u>
<u>nodes without requiring knowledge of each data source's schema</u>" (emphasis added). According
to the Office Action, Cras teaches interchanging data from nodes with the level and user profile,
updating data source, content of sources and notifying to the user. Moreover, the Office action
states that Dingman teaches data synchronization and replication and variety of API. The Office
action fail to show Cras or Dingman teach or suggest "wherein the taxonomy view of the at least
one node allows the at least one of the <u>data source</u> defined on the at least one node to be
<u>integrated into a standardized schema such that the one or more of the plurality of data sources is</u>
<u>accessed via the taxonomy view of the at least one of the one or more nodes without requiring</u>
<u>knowledge of each data source's schema</u>" (emphasis added). Thus, Copperman, Morgenstern,
Resmen, Cras and Dingman et al., singly or in combination, fail to teach or suggest at least the
limitation "wherein the taxonomy view of the at least one node allows the at least one of the <u>data</u>
<u>source</u> defined on the at least one node to be <u>integrated into a standardized schema such that the</u>
<u>one or more of the plurality of data sources is accessed via the taxonomy view of the at least one</u>
<u>of the one or more nodes without requiring knowledge of each data source's schema</u>" (emphasis
added).

Because the cited references fail to teach or suggest the claims as a whole, Applicants
respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, all claims are believed allowable, and an allowance of the claims is respectfully requested. If the Examiner has any questions or comments, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned at the number listed below.

To the extent that any arguments and disclaimers were presented to distinguish prior art, or for other reasons substantially related to patentability, during the prosecution of any and all parent and related application(s)/patent(s), Applicant(s) hereby explicitly retracts and rescinds any and all such arguments and disclaimers, and respectfully requests that the Examiner re-visit the prior art that such arguments and disclaimers were made to avoid.

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Respectfully submitted,

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